

## THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The Opposition Press having recently revived the complaint of extravagance in the expenditures of the present administration of the National Government, we disprove the charge by republishing from the *National Intelligencer* of the 31st of March the subjoined editorial article, in which its fallacy was at that time so conclusively demonstrated by evidence derived from the public record as to silence the cavilling of our political adversaries on this subject. But the complaint having now been renewed, we content ourselves for the present by reproducing the article:

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF MARCH 31, 1852.

In the discussions which have taken place, in the newspapers and elsewhere, on the financial question, an attempt has been made to hold the present Administration responsible for an alleged large increase of the expenditures of the Government. With the growth of the Government, and the additional cost of governing newly-acquired and distant territories, it could not well be otherwise that the expenses of the Government must be somewhat increased, but not to any thing like the amount at which it has been stated; as, for example, in the "Union" of a few days ago, in which the expenditures of Government were charged to have reached fifty-two millions of dollars, instead of the thirty-seven millions which they had reached at one period of the Van Buren Administration.

Let us briefly analyze this sweeping charge. It is not true, in the first place, that the expenditures of the Government last year amounted so high as fifty millions. In so large an expenditure, however, a few millions more or less would by some persons be thought to make little difference. But the actual payments during the year amounted to only forty-eight millions of dollars, instead of fifty-two millions, (or fifty millions, as estimated by others) as will be seen by the following statement, made up from authentic materials:

The payments (not expenses) of the Government for the fiscal year 1850 and 1851 were \$48,000,000.

From which deduct—

One Mexican instalment.....\$8,242,400  
Mexican indemnity claims.....2,516,691

42,246,787

Duties refunded on sugar and molasses wrong-

fully collected, (see decisions of Supreme

Court).....\$513,850

Debitments.....867,263

Excess of duties.....896,924

Expenses of collecting the revenues

and sales of lands.....2,051,708

4,828,845

37,917,932

Census expenses.....672,500

Three and five per cent. fund to

States, and repayment of lands

erroneously sold.....74,845

Smithsonian Institution.....30,910

777,755

87,140,177

And mail service—Navy Department.....1,302,365

35,837,812

Payments to volunteers.....685,280

\$85,201,432

Of the expenditures of the last year nearly six millions

of dollars, it will be seen, went to pay in part for our lit-

tle property in California.

The duties refunded, and the expenses of collecting the

revenues, &c., amounting to more than four millions of

dollars, would, under former Administrations, according to

the then existing laws, have been paid by and deducted

from the revenue by collectors. Now every thing is paid

into the Treasury and repaid to the employees, &c.

The items under the third division of the above state-

ment are surely not "ordinary expenses" of Government.

The revenues from the Ocean Mail Steamers not ap-

pearing in the receipts of the Treasury, the fourth item of

the above should not be added to the expenses.

The volunteers (comprising the fifth item) ought to

have been paid years ago. Why, then, does that hold a

place in the account of "ordinary expenses" of the Govern-

ment.

A just computation of the "ordinary" expenditures of

the Government for the year 1851 is, therefore, by this

analysis, reduced to little more than thirty-five millions

of dollars, being a less annual amount, as before stated,

than the Government expenditure had risen to before the

Whigs had ever had any effective share in the administra-

tion of the General Government.

A Constantinople letter in the New York Times

says that "Mr. MARSH, United States Minister, has

entered into an arrangement with the Porte, in ac-

cordance with which the duty to be paid by Ameri-

can merchants on imports and exports is to be the

same as what is paid by the last English treaty,

until such time as a separate and specific agreement

shall have been made between the two Governments

of Turkey and the United States. This determina-

tion of the matter is favorable to American com-

merce."

The Whig State Convention invited to meet at

Macon, (Georgia), to ratify the nominations of the

Whig National Convention, has been postponed

from the 4th to the 18th of August, to avoid clash-

ing with the commencement exercises at Athens, as

well as the Macon Convention to give the people time

to rally.

RELIEF TO THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS.—A pub-

lic meeting was held at New York on Tuesday, for

the purpose of taking measures to collect pecuniary

relief for the sufferers by the recent destructive

flagration in Montreal. GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq.,

presided, and HENRY E. RANSOM acted as secretary.

An account of the fire having been read from the Mon-

treau, a number of gentlemen were appointed a

General Committee to collect subscriptions, &c., with

authority to appoint auxiliary committees to receive

collections in the different Wards; which having

been done, the meeting adjourned.

DAVID MERRETT, who has been appointed by

the Governor of Kentucky a Senator in Congress

to fill temporarily the place made vacant by the

death of Mr. CLAY, took his seat yesterday.

The State Convention for the revision of the Con-

stitution of Louisiana met at Baton Rouge on the

5th of July. DUNCAN F. KENNER (Whig) was

chosen President.

The Whigs of VERMONT held an enthusiastic

State Convention at Burlington on Wednesday, and

nominated ERNEST FAIRBANKS for Governor, WM.

C. KITTRIDGE for Lieutenant Governor, GEORGE

HOWES for Treasurer, and designated other gen-

tle for Presidential Electors.

The Whigs of the First District have nominated

HON. JAMES MACHAM for Congress.

The Whigs of the Second District have nominat-

ed ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock, for Congress.

The Michigan papers state that Maj. WILLIAMS, for

many years Mayor of Detroit, and Maj. KENNEL, for

some time one of the regents of Michigan University,

both influential Democrats, have come out for Gen. Scott

for President.

HONORARY DEGREE.—At a recent meeting of the Faculty

of the NEWTON UNIVERSITY, the honorary degree of MAS-

TER OF ARTS was conferred on Dr. EDWARD MAYNARD, of

the city of Washington.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.—REV. HENRY BALLAN-

TINE and Mrs. BALLANTINE, with four children, embarked

from Boston Saturday morning, in the ship Chile, for

Bombay, on their return to the mission of the American

Board at Ahmednagar, with which they have been con-

nected for many years.

## THE VOTE OF GEORGIA.

The Savannah Republican says that a majority of all the votes cast at the Presidential election in GEORGIA is necessary to a choice. In the event, therefore, that three tickets are run in the State, and neither should receive a majority of the whole number of votes polled, it is made the duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature, which, when assembled, must proceed by joint ballot to the election of Electors for President and Vice President.

The Southern Rights Democrats have an electoral ticket already in the field for PIERCE and KING. A second ticket, the Republican predicts, will be appointed by the Union Convention which assembled in Milledgeville on Wednesday. This will be also for PIERCE and KING. And the friends of General SCOTT say they will likewise nominate a ticket. Thus there will be three tickets in the field.

The Republican further says that the advocates from the interior indicate considerable diversity of opinion among the Whigs. Some go for the appointment of a Union electoral ticket for Pierce and King, others recommend the nomination of a third candidate, and others again go for Gen. Scott. The advocates of a third candidate say they are unwilling to be transferred over to the Democratic party. They are opposed to Gen. Scott and will not support him, yet they are not disposed to be Democratized. The Scott men, of course, go against Gen. Pierce. On the other hand, those who advocate the appointment of a Union ticket for Pierce and King say they do not become Democrats by supporting the Democratic nominees. They do not cease to be Whigs, nor do they advocate the claims of Pierce because he is a Democrat, but in spite of it. They support him as a means of keeping up the Union organization and keeping down the Southern Rights party. They contend that there is no chance for Gen. Scott, or even a third candidate, to get the vote of Georgia, and that the supremacy of the Union party, no less than the interests of the South, dictates the propriety of pursuing such a course as will preserve the Union organization.

TESTIMONY OF A DEMOCRAT AND SOUTHERNER. FROM THE MEMPHIS (TENN.) ENQUIRER.

We presume that, among our Democratic fellow-citizens at least, the opinion of ex-Governor JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, is entitled to some weight. The genuineness of his "Democracy," and his honest but somewhat misdirected devotion to the South, have, we believe, never been questioned, even by the bitterest of his political opponents. A gentleman from New Orleans, who was a fellow-passenger of Gen. QUITMAN a few days since on a steamer bound up the river, asked his opinion of Gen. SCOTT:

"Sir," said the Governor in reply, "the American people have never done Gen. Scott justice. The more that man's character and claims to distinction are canvassed, the higher will be the stand he will take in the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen."

"I have been surprised and astonished," continued Gov. Quitman, "that among the Whig party there should be found a single man unwilling to give him a cordial and hearty support. As to his being controlled by Seward, that is mere stuff. I know the man, and he will be controlled by no one contrary to his own convictions of what is right. And, as to his being true to the South, I consider him the most unexceptionable man on that score among all the Whigs who have been named in connection with the Presidency. I am a Democrat; and, consequently, differing widely as I do from Gen. Scott on every political question, can never give him my support; but if there is a Whig in the Union for whom, under any circumstances, I could cast my vote for President, that Whig is WINFIELD SCOTT!"

Such, in substance, we understand, was the reply of a brave and gallant soldier, when his opinion of a noble and much-abused companion in arms was asked. We have before heard that these were the sentiments of Gov. QUITMAN. If we mistake not, there is a gentleman in this city, (a Democrat,) and another at Holly Springs, Mississippi, who served with Gov. Q. in the Mexican war, to whom, some months since, he made declarations almost identical with the foregoing. This testimony, from one of the highest Democratic sources, taken in connection with Gen. SCOTT's hearty, unqualified, and enthusiastic approval of the Whig Platform, (which it is now plain and palpable to the world is sounder, stronger, and more just to the South, on sectional questions, than the Democratic platform;) these facts, we say, ought to be, and we doubt not will be, satisfactory, not only to all Whigs, but to every man in the country.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The agent for collecting funds for the Washington National Monument has just published a statement of his labors during fourteen months in New York and Brooklyn. His whole receipts were only \$4,651.55, while \$50,000 were expected. James Lenox contributed \$500. The next highest subscriptions were \$50, and there are but five of these.

PORTSMOUTH (VA.) BANK ROBBERY.—The examination of Oliver H. Rand and Abram W. Rand, charged with participation in the heavy robbery committed some time ago on the Portsmouth (Va.) Bank, was commenced at Richmond on Monday, and evidence was produced against both the accused which would seem to point strongly towards them as the perpetrators of the robbery. The circumstances of the robbery are well known and need not be repeated. The main facts adduced at the examination were briefly as follows:

Two packages of notes, known to have been among those stolen, were presented at the bank by a broker who had received them from Boston, where they had been seized by a stranger. This led to the detective measure at Boston, and Abram W. Rand was arrested there, at the office of Messrs. Willis & Co., brokers, where he presented five of the \$50 notes stolen from the bank. His house was searched, and the following telegraphic despatch from his brother found:

Boston, March 28, 1852.—I send you \$100 more notes. Can you send three or five hundred more bundles possible at same price. Make 50 per cent. on them. Sister is here. Answer to-day. O. H. RAND.

This led to the arrest of O. H. Rand, who had previously occupied a respectable position at Richmond. It was shown, further, that shortly after the commission of the robbery a long bag was found in the road near Portsmouth, containing some scraps of paper and notes, which indicated that it had been used in conveying away the plunder from the bank. These scraps of paper were retained by some substantial person in the bottom of the bag, and the notes recovered in the possession of Rand at Boston, and the notes recovered in the possession of Rand at Portsmouth, were marked with similar and corresponding stains. The additional circumstances that the two Rands, in company with a stranger, were in the neighborhood of Portsmouth at or near the time of the robbery, that they had previously provided themselves with tools, among which were bits, such as are used for drilling holes; and also that O. H. Rand, since the robbery, has been known to be in the possession of large sums of money, buying property in his brother's name, &c., were also adduced. The testimony on the other side has yet to be heard.

THE COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—The following report is ascertained, were lost from the propeller Oswego, the collision on Lake Erie:

W. Harrison, second mate; Mrs. John Greene, aged 22, formerly of Oswego; Adelia Green, 3 years, her child; Mrs. Miles Hotchkiss and daughter, of Oswego; Mrs. James Callahan and three children, of Oswego; Amanda Wine, of Oswego; James Pheneey, of Cleveland; and Mrs. Skinner, residence unknown.

THE FRENCH PRESS.—An important change is to be made in the character of the Paris "Moniteur," the long-established official organ of the French Government, which is likely to affect very seriously if not totally the interests of the other journals of France, subject as they are to such restraints as deprive them of all independence and freedom of opinion. It has been announced that from the 1st of the present month the price of the Moniteur, which is published at the Government expense, is to be reduced from 118 francs to 40 francs (about eight dollars) a year, and that instead of being limited to its insertion of original matter to official documents, it is to have editorial staff, under the censorship of five gentlemen appointed by the Government. The office of the Moniteur is to be transferred to the Palais Royal.

(Boston Daily Advertiser.)

## THE NIAGARA MEETING.

It is expected that the concourse of Whigs which will gather at Niagara on the 27th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Niagara, will be the largest assemblage ever convened together in the United States. Meetings have already been held throughout New York to appoint an unlimited number of delegates to attend, and Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Lake region will probably be there in masses. The Albany Journal says:

The place and the occasion are of themselves highly attractive. A view of the Falls will amply compensate for a long journey. But, besides this, the Battle Fields of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Gettysburg, and Fort George are in the immediate neighborhood of the Cataract—all within the compass of a few miles. Those fields were rendered classic by the gallantry of Gen. Scott and the brave men whom he commanded during the war of 1812. The history of the world furnishes no more sublime instances of heroism than are recorded in connection with those sanguinary contests. In each of them the youthful soldier manifested the most accomplished generalship. The influence of those victories is not to be estimated by the number killed or captured. They were achieved at a dark hour in the history of the country. The surrender of Hull had appalled the nation. The most fearful apprehensions prevailed, and the most poignant mortification was felt throughout the Union. The American arms had been dishonored, and a prompt obliteration of that disgrace was indispensable to a successful prosecution of the war. Gen. Scott was the fortunate instrument by which the national honor was restored and the national heart healed. The tide of victory was turned at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and it rolled forward, with increased volume and glory, until the war was closed by an honorable peace. It is highly proper, therefore, that these events should be celebrated.

Letter from a Subscriber in Florida. MAY PORT-MILLS, EAST FLORIDA, JULY 6. GENTLEMEN: I enclose you three dollars for your weekly paper. Permit me, at the same time, to observe that I fully endorse the action of the Whig Convention held at Baltimore on the 16th ultimo, and enjoy the hope, as well as firm conviction, that the Whigs of Florida will do likewise. A few dissentients there may be, but not sufficient to affect the party. Some bickering there was at first, but this, I understand, is gradually subsiding, as it becomes evident the Convention could not gratify the preferences of all. The storm which raged some weeks before the nomination has settled in this section, denoting no good to the Democratic nominee or his friends.

Very respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

HONORS TO HENRY CLAY.

Imposing funeral obsequies in honor of HENRY CLAY took place at NEWARK (N. J.) on Tuesday. Business was entirely suspended, all the principal buildings and many of the stores and dwellings shrouded in mourning, and the funeral procession large and impressive in all its details. A powerful and feeling eulogy on the deceased was delivered by the Hon. THEODORE FREELINGHOVEN, and other appropriate ceremonies observed.

The Corporate Authorities of the city of New York have appointed the 20th instant for paying appropriate honors to the memory of the lamented statesman. The Whig associations, the members of the Bar, the artists, the artisans, and the other trades and professions have held preliminary meetings to make arrangements; and the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of which fraternity Mr. CLAY was an honored member, have resolved to participate with the blue lodges in the procession. It is also said that the surviving "Dartmouth prisoners" will parade, with the corps of veterans of the war of 1812. The indications are that the display will be fully worthy of the occasion.

The number of persons estimated to have been present at the funeral of Mr. CLAY in Lexington, on Saturday last, is thirty or forty thousand. The horses and carriages present, if placed in the procession, would have extended many miles. The pageant was a most imposing one, and the utmost feeling was evinced.

SILK OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

We were yesterday shown a variety of styles of Silk Fabrics, made in Newport, Kentucky, (opposite the city of Cincinnati,) and exhibited by "FRIEND JONES," who, we learn, is only salesman of that establishment, the character of whose fabrics is so favorably known as to induce unauthorized persons to sell other goods on its credit, thus doing great injustice to those pioneers in a new and valuable branch of manufacture, at the same time that injustice is done to the public.

Friend Jones, we are informed, intends to exhibit specimens of these goods for several days at the Capitol, in order to afford the members of Congress from the different States an opportunity to see them, and inform their constituents at home what American enterprise and skill can do in this infant branch of American industry, the raw material for which can be produced to almost any amount within our own country, and might even be exported hence to such climes as are not congenial to its growth.

THE CHOLERA.—This dreaded disease prevails at different localities in the West and Southwest, though it has not yet assumed an epidemic form. At Hopkinsville and Knoxville, Kentucky, it has prevailed considerably, and been attended with great fatality. At Millersburg and Fairfield, in the same State, a number of deaths had occurred, and the panic created was such that the inhabitants were deserting their homes. At other points in the State the disease had also made its appearance, but was abating at the last accounts. At Springfield, Illinois, and along the line of the Wabash Canal, in Illinois, the disease had also manifested itself. The New Orleans Pionyeur denies the report that the cholera was prevailing as an epidemic in that city, and says that there were only eighteen deaths by that disease in the Charity Hospital during the preceding week. On the other hand, the Pionyeur says the rumors from the country represent the plantations to be visited by the cholera, slaves swept off, &c.

[Baltimore American.]

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—Officers Bilger and Davis, of the Essex Market Police Court, on Tuesday arrested GEORGE E. HAMILTON, who has obtained considerable notoriety by his fraudulent practices on California emigrants. The complaint on which he was arrested was made by AMOS B. CORWINE, United States Consul at Panama, who charges him with having, in the latter part of February last, represented himself as the agent of Speight, Vinton & Co., of this city, and also of Tappan & Co., to make arrangements with the deponent (Mr. CORWINE) for the transfer of more than two hundred passengers from the Isthmus to San Francisco. Mr. CORWINE states that he presented the following letters as certificates of his agency, which turned out, upon investigation, to be forgeries:

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1852.

SIR: You are hereby authorized to draw at three days' sight on the Ocean Bank of New York city for and to the amount of \$15,000, provided said drafts are used for the purpose of forwarding the passengers placed in your charge on steamship Pioneer from Panama to San Francisco.

With respect, your obedient servant, J. GUESTIN,

Assistant Cashier of Ocean Bank, N. Y. city.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1852.

George E. Hamilton—Sir: You are instructed to proceed to Panama with the passengers holding through tickets, and in case you are disappointed in the Monetary City, make the best possible arrangements you can to forward them, and should your funds fall short, you will draw on us in favor of Hon. A. B. Corwine, our Consul, for the amount you require. We expect you to be punctual, and act with all the dispatch you possibly can. Your obedient servant, W. & J. T. TAPPAN & CO.

Mr. Corwine states that his firm has lost \$25,000, by the transfer of the passengers on the fraudulent representations of Hamilton.

DROWNED.—At Bath (Me.) Michael Kelley, who was taken with the cramp while bathing in the Kennebec, at Oldtown (Me.) Mr. Crowell; he was attempting to cross the river in a boat, was drawn over the falls and drowned.

At Concord, (N. H.) on Sunday, P. C. Holmes, of Dunbarton, aged 20, he went on a river to swim, walked down a steep and high bank, and disappeared forever, while his companion was swimming to an adjacent pier.

## POSITION OF MR. WEBSTER.

The Boston Journal of Wednesday says:

"We notice in the Whig press considerable speculation as to the future course of DANIEL WEBSTER, and one or two papers jump at the conclusion that he will turn his back on the party which has supported him through the greater part of his long career. We think that he sufficiently indicated his present feelings in the following extract from his recent speech on Boston Commh, on the occasion of his welcome to the city:

"Now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you that at my present time of life I am not likely to adopt any sudden change. What I have been I propose to be. No man can foresee the occurrences of future life. I profess to foresee nothing. The future is distant, the present is our own; and for the present I am content with expressing my utmost gratitude to you and the assurance of my perpetual regard."

"Mr. WEBSTER has been a Whig, and he proposes to be a Whig. At his time of life it can hardly be expected that he will take the stump in favor of the nomination, but we have seen no evidence that he is not as earnestly desirous for the triumph of Whig principles now as in '44 or '48, when he threw his personal influence in favor of the nominees of the Whig Convention."

The New York "Times" of the same day has the subjoined letter from P. A. TALLMADGE, Esq., of that city, giving an account of an interview which took place between himself and Mr. WEBSTER on Thursday last:

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

I have seen, with not a little surprise, an extract from a Boston paper declaring that the representation of a conversation between Mr. WEBSTER and myself relating to the Presidential candidates, contained in your paper, was without foundation.

On the day previous to the reception of Mr. WEBSTER at the Astor House, when I then entertained him, I expressed the regret that I then entertained, and now most deeply feel, that I could not meet him under different circumstances.

Some other conversation occurred between us in regard to the political aspects of the country, which it is not necessary for me to state.

In the course of our conversation I stated to Mr. Webster that his friends were embarrassed in regard to his position, but that I supposed that we had no alternative but to sustain the nomination that was made by the Baltimore Convention, as a disingenuous and dangerous compromise of the Whig party and its ultimate success; to which Mr. Webster responded, that the Whig party should sustain the nomination made by the Convention.

At the meeting alluded to in your paper, I certainly did not, in the few remarks that I made, mean to convey the idea that Mr. Webster would probably sustain the nomination, for I knew that he would not; but that, as a matter of principle, he and every good Whig would sustain a nominee who would carry out these principles that the Whigs had long contended for, and the adoption of which would best promote the great interests of the country.

At the meeting of the New York Convention, I spoke of Mr. W. as a statesman, entirely divested of those selfish feelings which sometimes characterize a man of less enlarged capacity, and who is actuated by considerations of a mere personal character; and that, however elevated might be his claims to the most exalted position within our large sum, he would be actuated by the noblest patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country. In this characteristic of Mr. Webster I cannot be deceived, and the nomination by the Native Americans, nor the orations at Boston, cannot and will not, I am confident, for one moment shake my determination to stand by the principles of a party which he has been so long the honored leader, or induce him to adopt a course that will engender the unkind feelings of a large portion of that party of whose principles and policy he has been the ablest advocate. F. A. TALLMADGE.

We cannot suppose that any portion of the Public can long remain in doubt as to the future course of Mr. WEBSTER. For ourselves, we believe that when the time arrives for him to define his position he will be found now to occupy the same high and conservative ground that he did upon a former occasion, when he said to his friends—